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The Director of Central Intelligence Washington, D.C. 20505

Collection Tasking Staff

SUBJECT

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14 June 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR:	NFIB Principals
FROM :	Deputy to the DCI for Collection Tasking

: DCID 1/2 Priorities

- 1. During the past several months, the Tasking Architecture Office has coordinated, with the aid of the DCID 1/2 Committee, a Community review of the DCID 1/2 priorities. This memorandum transmits for your review and comment, prior to NFIB discussion, the results of that effort. These are (a) a completely revised draft of the priorities (Attachment I) and (b) descriptions of the rationales that were used for the assignment of 13 groups of priorities out of the total revised list that could be construed by strict interpretation to be possibly inconsistent with NITs (Attachment II).
- 2. The revision was done with the special objective of making the DCID 1/2 priorities consistent with the Long-term NITs in terms of both structure and priority assignments. Accordingly, the structure of DCID 1/2 priorities categories and subcategories has been adjusted to fit the structure of the Term NITs, and the various priorities were changed as appropriate for compatibility with the Term NITs. Attachment III provides an overview of these structural and substantive priority changes.
- 3. The revision contains some significant changes in substantive priority emphasis. There is a broad general increase in the priority for political topics evidenced by an increase in the share of priorities at each priority level and a substantial decline in the proportion of political geo-topics with no priority (level 8). By comparison, changes in the priority emphasis for the Economic, Military, and Special Subjects categories tend to be smaller, whether up or down, and less sweeping, although the overall trend is higher. (Policies and procedures have been developed and will be adopted for future DCID 1/2 reviews which should work to reduce priority inflation in the future.)

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4. On a regional basis, there is an upward movement of priorities
that involves all priority levels for the African regions and particular
levels for other regions. Notable rises at the 2 and 3 priority levels
occurred in the cases of the Arab states and Western Europe, and at the
3 level for the Mediterranean/South Asia region. The broad movement of
priorities out of level 8 indicates that a wider range of countries/
topics is now of explicit interest to consumers of intelligence product.

5. You are requested to forward your comments to the NFIB
Secretariat by COB 29 June. If your comments have not been received by
that date or if you have not requested more time for consideration, the
Secretary will take it that you have no comments and that you concur in
the priorities and rationales described in the attachments.

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Attachments:

- I. Revised draft (Priorities)
- II. Possible Priority Conflicts
- III. Overview

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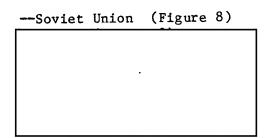
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Attachment I

Revision of the

Topic Definitions and Priorities of

Current U.S. Foreign Intelligence

Requirements Categories

and Priorities

(Attachment to DCID 1/2)

A. Requirements Categories, Subcategories and Topics

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REQUIREMENTS CATEGORIES, SUBCATEGORIES AND TOPICS

1.0 POLITICAL

1.1 FOREIGN RELATIONS

1.1.	l Policy	objectives	and pro	grams.	National
		entions, ob			
negotiatio	ng positio	ns and act	ions lik	cely to s	support
or conflic	ct with U.	S. foreign	ı policie	es and pr	rograms
and with U	J.S. polit	ical and s	ecurity	interest	S.

- 1.1.3 Relations with USSR and Eastern Europe. National attitudes and actions to cooperate with or obstruct Soviet and Bloc foreign policies and programs.
- 1.1.4 Relations with China. National attitudes and actions to cooperate with or obstruct the foreign and domestic policies and programs of China.

- 1.1.6 Relations with other developing countries. National attitudes and actions to cooperate with or obstruct the foreign and domestic policies and programs of other developing countries.
- 1.1.7 Relations with neighboring countries. National attitudes and actions to cooperate with or obstruct the foreign and domestic policies and programs of neighboring countries.

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1.1.8 Unusual relations with other countries. (To be specified in a footnote; e.g., "Cuban role in Africa and the Middle East", "Yugoslav role as leader of the 'third world'.")

1.2 MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS AND ISSUES

- 1.2.1 Resource and environmental issues.

 National interest in and actions to cooperate with or obstruct efforts to deal with environmental problems, especially pollution of the atmosphere and water resources; to regulate exploitation of ocean and sea bed resources; and to promote favorable action on Law of the Sea issues.
- 1.2.2 Participation in multilateral organizations. National policy objectives, programs, negotiating positions, and actions likely to support or conflict with political and economic interests of other nations as they relate to the functioning and activities of international organizations of all types except military alliances (e.g., the United Nations and its organizations, regional groupings such as the OAS, multilateral financing institutions, and economic groupings such as the EC and the OPEC).
- 1.2.3 National/international Communist relationships. Concurrence and conflict between programs of the subject country's Communist Party and those of other Communist organizations, particularly the USSR and PRC parties; relationship of national Commu; nist Party with Communist organizations in other countries; Communist attitude toward working with the indigenous non-Communist left.

1.3 NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

1.3.1 National security objectives. National objectives for development of a security posture vis-a-vis potentially hostile nations; the nation's role in regional security matters; policies, intentions, programs and actions favoring or inhibiting active participation in military alignments or alliances, including the receipt and/or provision of military support.

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- 1.3.2 Attitudes and actions toward arms control, force limitations, cease-fire and/or peace agreements. National attitudes, actions, and compliance concerning arms limitation proposals (e.g., SAL, CTB, MBFR, BW/CW); subject country's political/military assessment of the related risks and limitations of arms control, force level agreements, cease-fire or peace treaties; policy, objectives, and actions regarding strategic and regional arms control and disarmament, but excluding nuclear non-proliferation arrangements.
- 1.3.3 <u>Transit rights</u>, authorizations, and <u>facilities arrangements</u>. National attitudes and actions regarding the granting of transit rights, authorizations, and facilities arrangements to the U.S. and/or to other major powers, especially the USSR and PRC.

the USSR and PRC.

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2.4 TRADE AND TECHNOLOGY

- 2.4.1 <u>International trade trends.</u>
 Value and commodity composition of exports and imports, especially changes in market shares; disparities between export and domestic prices of export goods; transportation bottlenecks in foreign trade.
- 2.4.2 Trade and transport policies and negotiating positions. Trade liberalization, tariff and non-tariff barriers, other restrictions, proposed commodity agreements, export credit policies and policies regarding trade in major crops, affecting the United States and third countries; plans and policies related to commercial air or maritime activities that compete with or may affect U.S. interests.
- 2.4.3 <u>Business activities and conditions</u>. Commercial and financial developments; business conditions, sales opportunities for U.S. manufactures and agricultural products; major project sales; opportunities for investment and investment climate; investment activities at home and abroad, government procurement activities, and changes in state trading policies that affect export opportunities for U.S. producers.
- 2.4.4 Activities of multinational corporations. Activities of foreign multinational corporations as they affect economic relations between the United States and subject country, including specific inward and outward foreign investment deals; technology transfer; the amount of production, foreign trade, and sales attributable to foreign subsidiaries of U.S. firms.
- 2.4.5 Advanced industrial and manufacturing processes and products. New investment and application of funds (including the extent of government subsidy) and other resources to the research, development, testing and application of new,

advanced industrial and manufacturing processes and products, and the introduction or manufacture of significant new products which would affect the U.S. competitive position. Scientific and technological agreements with non-U.S. countries aimed at improving their competitive position vis-a-vis the U.S.

2.4.6 Technology Transfer. Impact of Western originated technology, acquired through trade, personal exchange or covert acquisition, on Communist countries' economic and military capabilities; Western compliance with international strategic trade controls. Attitudes and policies toward technology transfer from industrialized nations to less developed nations.

2.5 FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

- 2.5.1 Relations with advanced countries.
- 2.5.2 Relations with USSR and Eastern Europe.
- 2.5.3 Relations with China.
- 2.5.4 Relations with key developing countries.
- 2.5.5 Relations with less developed countries.
- 2.5.6 Global relations.

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4.0 SPECIAL SUBJECTS

4.1 HUMAN RIGHTS

- 4.1.1 Attitudes and actions toward U.S. or international human rights policies.

 Governmental reaction to U.S. or international policies and initiatives related to human rights.
- 4.1.2 Status of human rights. Attitudes and actions to protect and enhance the basic rights of individuals, to include: protection against cruel, inhumane, or degrading treatment or punishment; arbitrary arrest or imprisonment; denial of fair public trial; and invasion of the home. Also includes governmental action or inaction denying fulfillment of vital human needs (food, shelter, health care, education) and governmental interference with or denial of civil and political liberties (freedoms of speech, religion, assembly, the press, movement, and participation in government).

4.2 NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

4.2.1 <u>Nuclear proliferation</u>. Nuclear proliferation and the acquisition of nuclear weapons; decisions, plans, programs, and actions of a non-nuclear power or terrorist organization to develop or acquire nuclear weapons, devices, or special nuclear materials; attitudes, policies, and actions

of nuclear supplier countries or organizations within these countries towards the provision of technologies, facilities, or materials which could be useful in assisting with the development of nuclear weapons by non-nuclear powers or terrorist organizations; actions by any party to the NPT not in consonance with the provisions of the treaty; plans for, atatempts at, and successes in circumventing IAEA safeguards by any country; particular interests, and attitudes toward U.S. nonproliferation policy, of key individuals, constituencies, and institutions in countries of concern.

4.3 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

4.3.1 National science policies and programs. The administration and organization of S&T work in the governmental, industrial and academic sectors, i.e., research planning, programs, priorities, funding and resource allocations; the promotion of S&T education, basic and applied sciences, research management and methods, S&T cooperation and exchanges and international participation; the supply and quality of S&T manpower, facilities and equipment.

4.3.2 Nuclear energy RDT&E and production.

4.3.3 Non-nuclear energy technology. Non-nuclear energy RDT&E relatable to military weapons and munitions or to military or civil sources of electrical, mechanical or thermal power. Includes basic and applied research on the recovery of natural energy resources, the conversion of natural energy resources into fuels and power, and related developments in the fields of materials and the efficiency of utilization of energy.

- 4.3.5 Applied science. Developments from basic research in physical, environmental, and life sciences, the application of which could lead to significant advances; encompasses policies and programs of national interest; resources, facilities and organizations involved; extent of governmental support; higher education and technological training programs intended to support expanded and improved future research efforts.
- 4.3.6 Advanced technology. Advancement in the physical, environmental and life sciences (not elsewhere classified) with significant application to industrial and other civil capabilities or possible military application (e.g., new materials, computer technology, propulsion, electro-optics, air traffic control, hydroacoustics, oceanography, weather control or other efforts to modify the physical environment, behavioral science projects, etc.); ecompasses policies and programs of national interest; resources, facilities and organizations involved; extent of governmental support; foreign assistance, including acquisition and use of foreign technology.
- 4.3.7 <u>Deep space</u>. The development of advanced spacecraft for the purpose of increasing knowledge of earth, lunar, planetary, and interplanetary and solar physics, with significant application to industrial and/or military capabilities.
- 4.3.8 Science and technology biographic data. Background, associations, actions, attitudes, medical and personality data on key foreign figures associated with major scientific and technological projects and programs.

B. Revised DCID 1/2 Priorities Matrix

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Attachment II

Results of the Effort

. To Make DCID Priorities

Consistent with NIT Priorities

A. Comparison of Priorities: DCID 1/2 and Long-term NITs

The following table summarizes the results of the Community effort to compare and make consistent the NIT and DCID 1/2 priorities. It arrays relevant DCID 1/2 priorities at the subcategory level and identifies the number of revised priorities in a particular subcategory that still remain above the relevant NIT priority guideline after Community review. DCID 1/2 priorities data are shown for both the current and revised sets of priorities to permit trend analysis.

Two assumptions had to be made initially to enable the comparison. First, a choice had to be made as to which NITs, current or term, were appropriate for comparison with the DCID 1/2 priorities. The Term NITs were chosen because, like the DCID 1/2 priorities, they are generally comprehensive and topical in structure and have a term perspective as well as current relevance. Secondly, because the Term NITs priority system is undefined, it was necessary to assume that the DCID 1/2 and Term NITs use the same priority system.

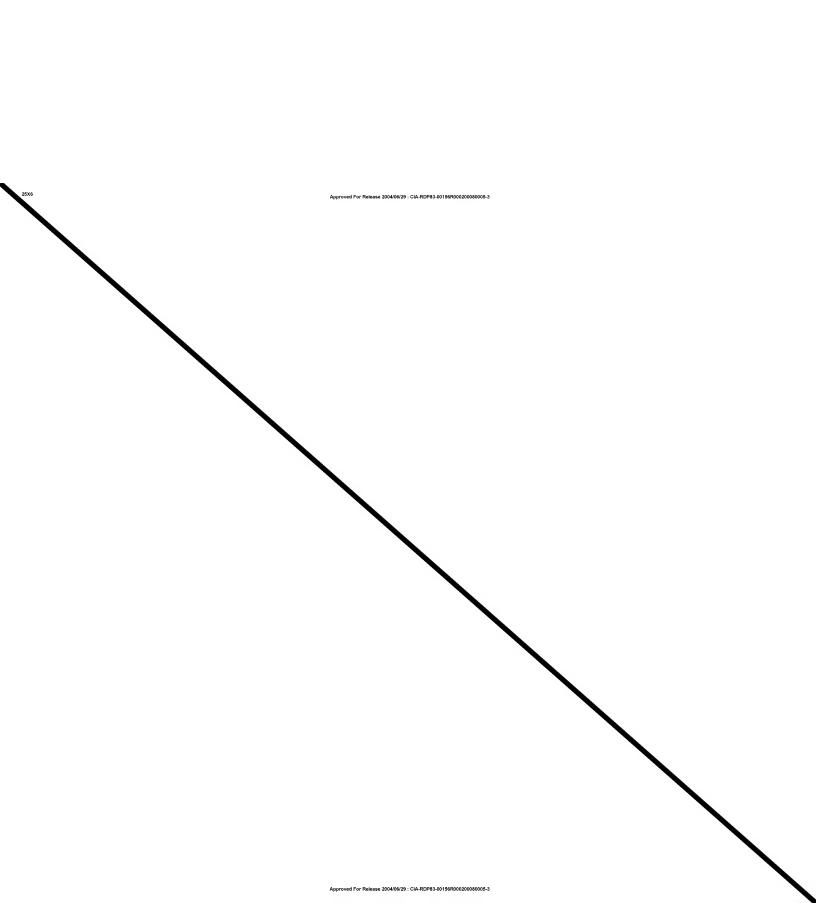
The NITs of Basic Long-term Interest are intended to guide the development of Intelligence Community capabilities for collection, research, and analysis over the longer term. Therefore, they are implicitly comprehensive. The present version of the Term NITs, however, provides no guidance for the following:

- 1) S&T subjects;
- 2) Geographic intelligence subjects;
- 3) Military capabilities of less developed countries;
- 4) China's foreign relations with other than Asian nations, the U.S., and the Soviet Union;

6) Cuba.

In the absence of guidance, DCID 1/2 S&T and geographic country priorities were reviewed for their consistency with related regional economic and military topic priorities in the Term NIT structure. Priorities for the military capabilities of less developed countries and for the full range of topics in the cases of countries not covered by the NITs were selected on the basis of analyst and Committee judgment.

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B. Review of Possible Conflicts Between DCID and NIT Priorities

After careful review and revision of DCID priority assignments, some 13 groups of DCID priorities, each directly relatable to a particular NIT guideline priority, have been identified as possibly in conflict with that priority. The review below describes each of the 13 groups of priorities and provides the rationale for the priority or priorities assigned.

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Attachment III

Analysis of

the Effects of the Revision

on DCID 1/2 Priorities

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A. Changes in the Shape of the DCID Priorities Matrix (Figure 1)

	<u>1</u>		<u>1979</u>					
Topics			104					
Countries			156					
Priorities	13	13,330						
Categories (No. Topics)								
	Political	(20)	Political	(22)				
	Economic	(15)	Economic	(23)				
	Military	(45)	Military	(43)				
	S&T	(6)	Special Subjects	(16)				

⁻⁻increased number of priorities due to net additions of 18 topics and 2 countries.

⁻⁻topics added, subdivided, and consolidated to facilitate the assignment of priorities in a discrete way and to provide more explicit coverage of particular subjects.

⁻⁻Special Subjects Category created to parallel Global Issues of NIT organization.

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B. CHANGES IN THE NUMBER AND SHARE OF TOTAL PRIORITIES AT EACH PRIORITY LEVEL

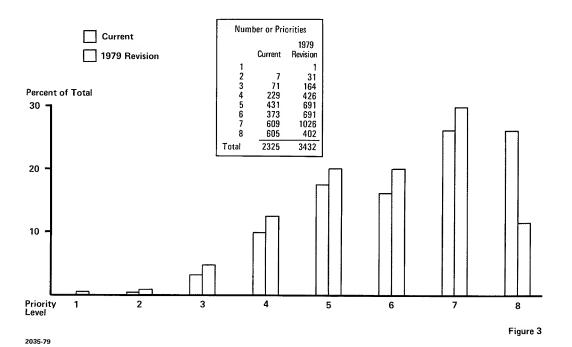
	Priority	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
1977	Number of Each Priority	14	75	258	824	1301	1555	2280	7.023	13330
	Percentage of Total	•1	•6	1.9	6.2	9.8	11.7	17.1	52.7	100
	•									
1979	Number of Each Priority	15	111	423	1180	1831	2244	3688	6732	16224
	Percentage of Total	.1	.7	2.6	7.3	11.3	13.8	22.7	41.5	100

Figure 2

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- C. Comparison of Priority Distributions of Current and Revised DCID 1/2 by Category
 - --Political Topics (Figure 3): The revision has a priority 1 for the first time and a substantial increase in the proportion of priorities at each level from 2 through 7. There is a corresponding decrease of country/topics with no priority assigned at level 8.
 - --Economic Topics (Figure 4): A significant increase in the proportion of priorities at the 7 level with substantial relative declines at level 4 and again at level 8 for country/topics that had no priority assigned. Smaller changes up and down at remaining levels.
 - --Military Topics (Figure 5): Small increase in the absolute and relative number of priorities at levels 2 through 7, with a corresponding decrease at level 8.
 - --Special Subjects (Figure 6): Some downward shift in the proportion of priorities at the 3, 5, 6 and 8 levels and increases at the 4 and particularly at the 7 level.

DCID 1/2 Priority Distribution — POLITICAL TOPICS



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DCID 1/2 Priority Distribution — ECONOMIC TOPICS

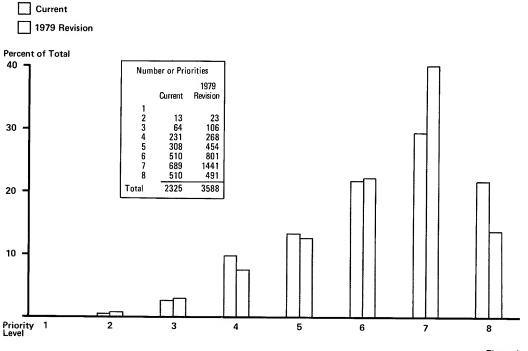
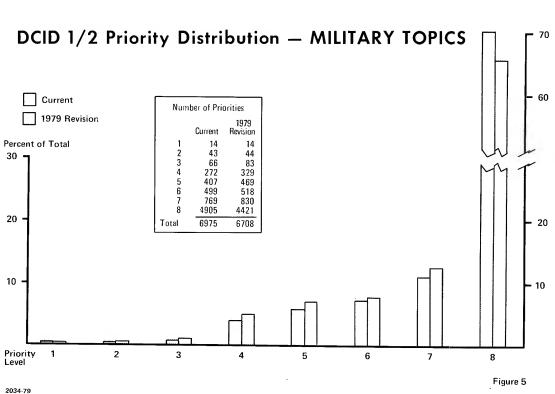


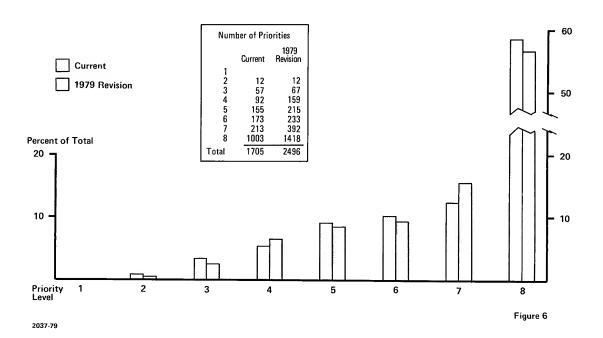
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DCID 1/2 Priority Distribution — SPECIAL SUBJECT TOPICS



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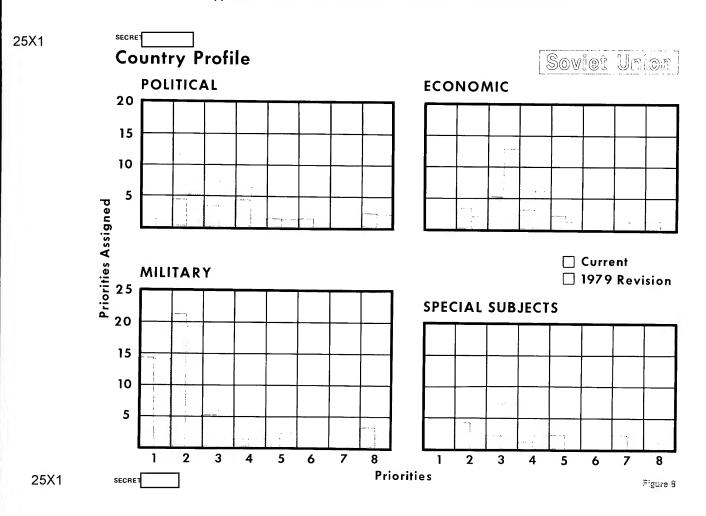
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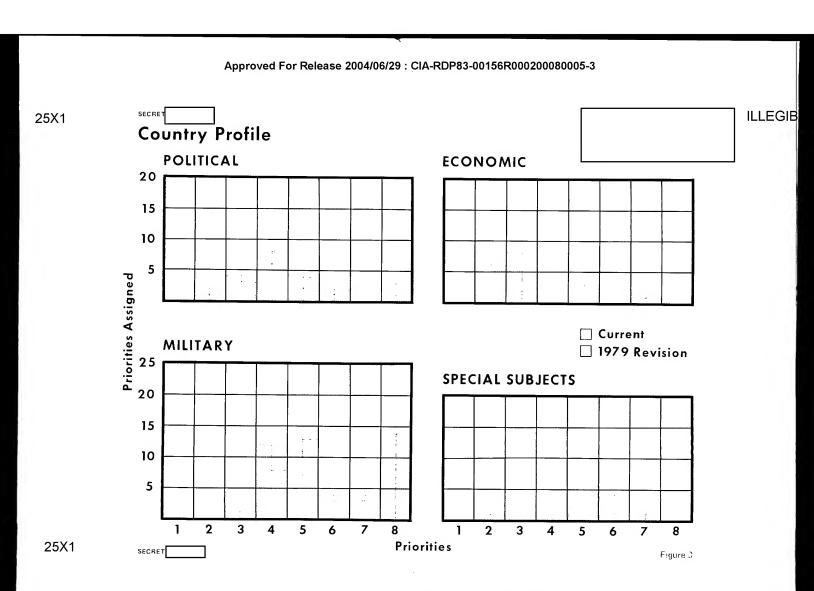
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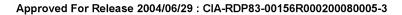
D. Changes in the Distribution of Priorities by Region (Figure 7) $\dot{}$

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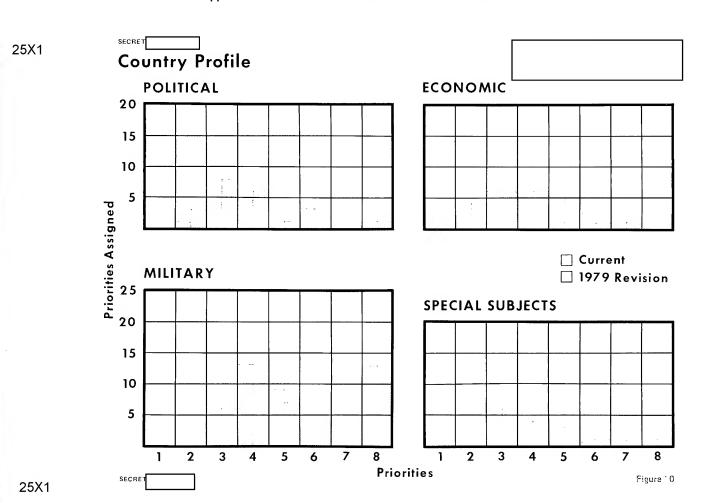
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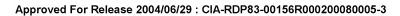




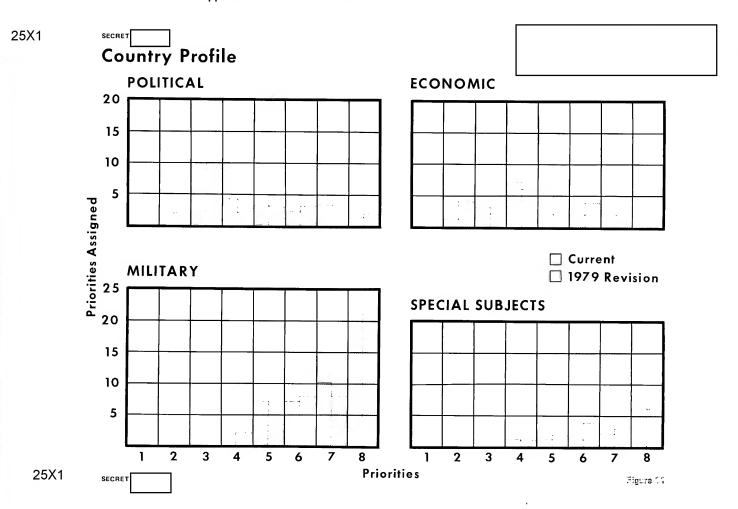


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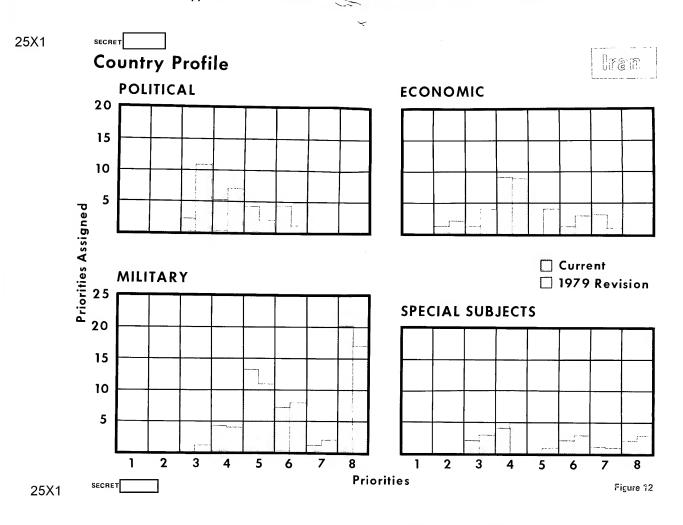


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 - --Terrorism (Figure 19)
 - --Energy (Figure 20)
 - --Nuclear Proliferation (Figure 21)

The above topics were selected because they are important, diverse, and provide good examples of the shifting of country priorities within topics that occurred as a result of the revision.